

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, April 5, 1983

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT).

Msgr. John J. Murphy, St. Joseph's Church on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven. Grace this space with Your divine presence and help us always to see it as a space filled with bearers of a trust made sacred by the will of Your God-fearing people. May the imperfections that accompany our creation as persons never deflect us from our noble purpose of working zealously for the human rights of all those also created in Your image and likeness. And as we look about us, give us the grace to see Your good and noble purpose working everywhere.

This we ask through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 653. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, and for other purposes;

S. 957. An act to provide for an increase in the number of members of the Congressional Award Board, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of June 26, 1983, through July 2, 1983, as "National Safety in the Workplace Week";

S.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate April 23, 1983, as "Army Reserve Day";

S.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution designating April 29, 1983, as "National Nursing Home Residents Day";

S.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution to declare Baltic Freedom Day; and

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate May 25, 1983, as "Missing Children Day."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
March 25, 1983.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 11:35 a.m. on Friday, March 25, 1983, the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate:

1. That the Senate recede from its amendments to H.R. 2112;
2. That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2369;
3. That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 175; and
4. That the Senate agree to the conference report to H.R. 1900.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker pro tempore signed the following enrolled bills on Friday, March 25, 1983:

H.R. 2112. An act to extend by 6 months the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950;

H.R. 2369. An act to prevent the temporary termination of the Federal Supplemental Compensation Act of 1982;

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim May 1983 as "National Amateur Baseball Month";

S. 926. An act to establish uniform national standards for the continued regulation, by the several States, of commercial motor vehicle width on interstate highways; and

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of May 1983 as "National Arthritis Month."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
April 1, 1983.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from The White House at 12:30 p.m. on Friday, April 1, 1983 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he reports on a determination under the Trade Act of 1974 (motorcycles).

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

DECISION CONCERNING IMPORTS OF HEAVYWEIGHT MOTORCYCLES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 98-37)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, April 5, 1983.)

APPOINTMENT AS ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF DELEGATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276a-1, as amended by Public Law 95-45, the Chair appoints as additional members of the delegation to attend the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Helsinki on April 25 through April 29, 1983, the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. HAWKINS of California; Mr. DE LA GARZA of Texas; Mrs. BOGGS of Louisiana; Ms. OAKAR of Ohio; Mr. FEIGHAN of Ohio; Mr. HYDE of Illinois; Mr. McGRATH of New York; Mr. BATEMAN of Virginia; and Mr. BOEHLERT of New York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following mes-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

sage from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, April 5, 1983.)

1982 ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, April 5, 1983.)

DELIVER THE F-16'S TO ISRAEL

(Mr. LEVINE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan's decision to continue to withhold 75 F-16's from Israel until Israel withdraws from Lebanon is a singularly bad policy decision.

First, it is contrary to repeated promises by the President himself that he would never use military aid to pressure Israel into making policy concessions.

Second, the United States has recognized Israel's need to remove the threat to its northern frontier, to remove PLO terrorism from southern Lebanon, and to help Lebanon assert sovereignty within its own borders. Successful conclusion of the ongoing negotiations leading to Israeli withdrawal depends on adequate guarantees of Israel's security.

Third, the President's decision could destabilize the military balance in the Middle East. Syria now has Soviet SAM missiles. These weapons pose a serious threat to Israel. The Israeli air force needs to be stronger than ever.

Depriving Israel of these essential F-16's undermine Israel's security. It is dangerous and unproductive to threaten Israel militarily in the hope that such pressures will force them to make policy decisions. That is not the way these decisions, so vital both to Israeli security and to American interests in the Middle East, should be made. Israel needs these planes. The President should deliver the F-16's to Israel.

LEAKAGE OF OUR HIGH TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the wire services this morning carried a story that last evening the French Government expelled 47 Soviets for stealing scientific data and high technology defense secrets. So it is not only America but the entire Western World which is subject to Soviet espionage and the theft of Western technology.

Last evening the administration sent to the Hill its version of the Export Administration Act. There is no other piece of foreign trade legislation likely to come before this Congress which so dramatically illustrates the inseparability of foreign trade from our diplomatic relations with our closest friends and allies—and our adversaries.

No other piece of legislation will be so vital in attempting to close the hemorrhaging of Western technology to the East.

Also this legislation will attempt to give some direction to our business and industry as to what the administration intends to do about the leakage of our high technology to the East and also, I think, it will give some direction to our trading partners.

This is a most critical problem for us in Congress to address. It does precious little for the American taxpayers to spend billions of dollars for high technology, for defense, if that high technology, those secrets, are going to be stolen by the Soviets, or the Soviets can obtain them in other ways even before our high technology comes off the assembly line.

Our own export control laws must be accompanied by a general agreement and commitment by Western nations to stop the flow of critical technology to the East.

Today we begin hearings on the administration's bill. President Reagan has identified a serious problem. Now we in Congress must craft the legislative solution.

So I ask all of us here in Congress to review this legislation and to become conversant with it because I think no more important legislation will come before us this session.

I thank the Speaker.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1983

Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

□ 1215

ADMINISTRATION POLICIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA DESTABILIZING THE AREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, last December this House, by the unambiguous margin of 411 to 0, adopted an amendment put forward by the distinguished chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. BOLAND. That amendment specifically enjoined the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense from supporting military activities "for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua or provoking a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras." In the absence of any public, credible assurances to the contrary by the administration, it seems that the two specific prohibitions in the Boland amendment are precisely the likely, if not desired, consequences of the policy of destabilization upon which the President and his advisers appear to be embarked. The inevitable conclusion is that the administration's actions contravene the law of the land and the unanimous will of this body.

One recent press report quoted the usual unnamed officials as insisting that the overthrow of the Sandinista government and a Nicaraguan-Honduran armed conflict are not the goal of U.S. policy, although it was admitted that they might be the goal of the forces to whom we are reportedly providing financial and military assistance. Mr. Speaker, anyone who can accept that sort of sophistry can also accept the existence of the "tooth fairy." The administration cannot engage in covert activity which violates both the spirit and the letter of the Boland amendment and then disclaim any responsibility for the consequences of that activity. More extraordinarily, if we take the administration's sophistry at face value—that we support destabilizing efforts but not the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government itself—the United States would appear to be sanctioning violence without purpose. To paraphrase a classic movie about restless teenagers, we become rebels without a cause. To abide by the law is imperative, but it is not enough. Policies, to be justified, must be moral as well as legal.

Here it is difficult to conduct a reasoned and informed discussion of the issues at stake since the administration to date has refused to comment in any public way on allegations of its involvement with the anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua, the so-called Contras.

While the administration, according to press accounts, informed the Select Committee on Intelligence of its plans last year, it has refused to inform the vast majority of Members of Congress of its actions. This puts the Congress in a catch-22. Those informed are obligated not to reveal; those uninformed must rely on press accounts or the journeys of a few to the areas affected.

As one who visited the Nicaraguan border area this last January, I can attest to the military mobilization the Contras have caused in Nicaragua and the violence that is prevalent. Priests in the region tell of kidnappings and frequent killings, but the scoreboard of winning battles is difficult to keep. What is clear is that the poverty-stricken masses of rural Nicaragua are being treated as pawns in an East-West conflict and have become victims of forces they don't understand.

Ironically, U.S. actions against Nicaragua undercut the moral imprimatur upon which U.S. policy in El Salvador is based. In El Salvador we stand foursquarely against those who are armed and financed from abroad and who would shoot their way into power. In Nicaragua, we stand four-squarely with such forces, and are in fact the financiers of anarchy.

Mr. Speaker, there are moral as well as geostrategic bases for U.S. involvement in Central America. Ignoring or undermining those moral bases through a cynical exercise in macho realpolitik does not raise the odds of eventual success; it lowers us into the gutter with the violence-prone revolutionaries we so loudly condemn.

For those to whom practical arguments appeal more than moral ones, recent history indicates that to resort to covert actions seldom works. U.S. involvement in Latin American affairs since the turn of the century leaves little room for the conclusion that a resort to military means can either resolve deep-seated economic and social problems or serve long-term U.S. interests. The historical analogies offered by the sorry debacle at the Bay of Pigs in 1961 and the CIA overthrow of the Arbenz regime in Guatemala in 1954 indicate both the likelihood of failure and the long-term counterproductive effects of short-term successes. In Nicaragua, the administration's involvement in covert efforts at destabilization seems likely to brand us either as the people who sent the Contras to their deaths or who overthrew the forces that unseated the hated Somoza dictatorship. In addition, there is every likelihood that rather than securing stability in Honduras, U.S.-supported actions along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border jeopardize the viability of Honduran democracy.

We must recognize that the era of great power interventionism, in Central America as in other parts of the

globe, has passed, that its time on the historical clock has run out. It would be comforting to some, I suppose, to be able to sail a gunboat to the Nicaraguan coast and produce an instant change of government there. But the desire of all peoples to make their own mistakes, to preserve and develop their own way of life, is today unquestioned and unquenchable. Failing to understand this reality carries with it a considerable cost in lives, treasure and national prestige.

Recent history also underlines the constant tension between those in government who are reluctant to use the blunter instruments of national power and those who are all too ready to leap to the use of force. The world is an imperfect place, and certainly there are times when any country is justified in resorting to arms to defend its vital interests. But such a decision must be very deliberate, utilizing the best judgment of all elements of national leadership. Guiding that judgment must be the prevailing norms of international and domestic law, and, most importantly, our constitutional process. Only Congress, after all, has the power in our system of government to declare war.

Mr. Speaker, international law is explicit on the subject of the overt or covert destabilization of existing governments of whatever political stripe. Both the U.N. Charter, specifically article 2, and the OAS Charter prohibit the use of force in resolving international disputes. Article 18 of the OAS Charter further prohibits "any other form of interference or attempted threat" against member states. If it is wrong for the Cubans and the Nicaraguans to interfere in the internal dispute in El Salvador, it is equally wrong for the United States to associate itself with armed intervention against Nicaragua. Tit-for-tatism is neither a profound nor a legally sanctioned rationalization for Government actions. What distinguishes the United States and its Western allies from the East bloc is our belief in the rule of law. Our actions in Nicaragua run against the grain of our heritage as well as the collective judgment of Congress, as reflected in passage of the Boland amendment.

Domestic law, it must be stressed, is unequivocal. If the numerous and so far unrefuted accounts of U.S. support for the Nicaraguan Contras are based on fact, then the administration is in violation of that law. And if that is so, if the will of the 411 Members of this body who voted for that legislation is being treated with contempt, then funding for our dubious and illegal activity in Nicaragua should be terminated immediately.

SUPPORT "REACH FOR RECOVERY"

(Mrs. VUCANOVICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is good to be back after the Easter holiday, but especially good for me. Some of you do not know this, but 1 week ago today, I entered the Naval Hospital at Bethesda. Last Wednesday morning, I underwent a mastectomy for the removal of cancerous tissues. Today, I am a bit sore, but everything looks good.

I wanted to take just a moment to thank a few folks, and call your attention to the work of a very special group. First, the thanks. I know most of us here are familiar with the office of Dr. Cary, here on the Hill. I can say I appreciate his services now, in a way most people cannot fully realize. I want to extend my special thanks to Dr. Knab who discovered by condition during my annual physical exam.

Also, I can say the care I received at Bethesda, and the service provided by my physicians, Drs. Cochran and Hamilton, was as fine as any I can imagine. They are a credit to their profession, just as Bethesda is a credit to the health care industry.

But what happens after release, in the case of a mastectomy patient, is just as important as the treatment. It is not easy, undergoing this surgery and then trying to put yourself back together again. There is a lot of exercise, and therapy, and things you can only feel if you are a woman and it has happened to you. But I have found you do not have to go it alone. There is a group I would like you all to make a note of. It is called Reach for Recovery and it is a group of women, who have had this surgery, and know what it is like, and how to recover.

With the help of the American Cancer Society, Reach for Recovery has already helped me know how, and why, I do what I must do. Please support them whenever you have the opportunity.

STATEMENT AGAINST TUITION TAX CREDITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. APPLEGATE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HANCE) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. HANCE. Mr. Speaker, once again, the Congress of the United States is considering a proposal to provide income tax credits to taxpayers who pay tuition for a private education. Once again it is the duty of the Congress to reject this radical idea which would turn our Nation's traditional concepts of separation of

church and state and support for public education inside out.

Tuition tax credits are, to put it bluntly, a bad idea. They would be bad and improper educational policy, as well as bad and improper economic policy. It is indeed unfortunate that an administration, whose stated goal is to balance the budget and reduce Government spending and regulation, is now proposing a program which results in increased deficits and increased Government interference in local education. The concept of the tuition tax credit is unfair and deeply disturbing to a majority of Americans.

This Nation has always sought to provide basic services to the public when such services are deemed to be in the national interest. Included in this category are public schools, roads and highways, police and fire protection, national defense, parks, and so forth. No American is forced to make use of all such public services, but all of us contribute to maintain them because the whole community benefits from their existence.

If some individuals choose to join with their neighbors to hire a private security force, they do not expect nor do they receive a Government payment or rebate for making such a decision. Neither do we expect tax credits if we build private swimming pools in our backyards instead of using the public parks. We all pay taxes to share the cost of police and fire departments and the Armed Forces because society needs them, whether or not we personally feel threatened or are in need of them.

Every American has an obligation to the public good and a right to choose to use public services or private alternatives. However, no one has a right to expect the people of this Nation to pay them to exercise this private right of choice. Such a concept is unfair, unrealistic, and patently absurd. It is unfair to all Americans, especially to the vast majority who either have no children in school or whose children attend the public schools.

Of those Americans in school today in this country, some 90 percent attend public schools. Just 5 million—about 10 percent—attend nonpublic schools, most of which are either private businesses or religious institutions. The tuition tax credit is a proposal to inject a Government role in religious institutions (in violation of the clear intent and wisdom of the Constitution of the United States) and to provide a Government dole to many citizens who are least in need of such assistance.

It is clear that it is the role of American public education to make quality education available to all Americans. This insures an educated citizenry, an America that can continue to depend on its people as its greatest resource and its ultimate strength. Certainly,

private schools add alternative educational choices for those who wish to utilize them. There are many excellent private schools that fulfill the special needs of their students. They cannot, however, provide full educational programs for all Americans. Nonpublic education was not designed to do that. Instead, private education has always been complementary to public education. It provides alternatives for some while public education assures opportunity for all, and by so doing, provides a guarantee of continued strength for our Nation.

There is yet another deeply disturbing aspect to this scheme. The American people would simply not be willing to provide public money blindly through these proposed tuition tax credits to every so-called school that might use it to teach political ideology, to fund purely religious training, or to advance other concepts or ideas contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. It is inevitable that the Government would necessarily attach strings to the financial subsidy made available to private schools by tuition tax credits. That would constitute interference with our religious institutions and with the independence of our private schools. Therefore, tuition tax credits are, in my view, equally undesirable from the private and religious schools' points of view as they are from public education's perspective. It would be ironic if tuition tax credits were to result in exactly what their supporters oppose—Federal intervention into the activities of private and religious schools. Indeed, the pending legislation on this issue could allow the Internal Revenue Service to determine which schools qualify for parents to receive tuition tax credits.

With limited funds available for education, especially with an administration that is once again attempting to reduce the funding of public schools, it is clear that our country cannot afford to spend the billions of dollars a tuition tax credits program would cost. It is equally clear that to try to do so is to attempt to undermine a system that is fundamental to our national strength and greatness.

Our Nation has prospered under a system of free public schools open to all children of all races, religions, and economic backgrounds. A strong public education system is essential for preserving a free and democratic society. Tuition tax credit proposals are unwise and unfair. Once again it is the responsibility of the Congress to reject this bad idea. ●

BUSINESSES IMPEDE RECOVERY BY RAISING CREDIT CARD RATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, though they keep saying that the only way that business will improve is if consumers begin spending money, businessmen are certainly not taking any steps to encourage them to do so. In fact, if recent events in Virginia are any indication, retailers are doing everything in their power to keep consumers from making purchases.

I am referring, of course, to the news that many major Virginia stores have decided to raise the interest rates they charge credit card customers. This new policy will start, not coincidentally, on the same day that a new Virginia law abolishing the State's usury ceiling goes into effect. Beginning April 1, 1983, Virginia residents will begin paying an annual percentage rate of 21 percent on their credit card purchases. This is a significant increase, as the present rate is 18 percent.

What is even more significant is that these retailers are raising their rates to consumers at just the time that the cost of funds is going down for them. The discount rate, the amount that the banks pay for their funds is 8.5 percent. That means that other interest rates should be going down. And for business they are. The prime rate, which is the amount that financial institutions charge their corporate customers who have good credit ratings, is 10.5 percent. Thus, while these retailers are able to borrow at 10.5 percent, they want consumers to pay 21 percent.

To me, a spread of 10.5 percent between what the retailers pay and what they charge is usurious. But these retailers know that because of the recession and unemployment, many Americans are not able to pay for all of their purchases with cash or pay off the entire credit card bill at the end of each month. They are also well aware of the fact that consumers are used to paying the high rates of the last couple of years. So, instead of lowering their fees to reflect today's interest rates, the retailers have simply chosen to increase their profits.

What has just happened to Virginia consumers is also a perfect example of what happens when States abolish their usury laws—interest rates immediately go up and consumers are the ones who suffer. Although those who support the removal of all usury laws insist that interest rates simply reflect market forces, recent events in Virginia illustrate that that is just not true. For while Virginia merchants are reaping the rewards of a favorable borrowing market for business, they are not passing the savings on to consumers.

One thing is certain. If American business expects the consumer to lead this country out of the recession, it

had better think about providing an atmosphere in which people can afford to spend money. It is quite clear that business has not yet done so. Things are still slow in the retail industry, and they will remain so until businesses start to do something about it—like, for example, reducing the artificially high cost of credit.●

THE COPPER INDUSTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today two bills relating to copper. America's copper industry is in trouble. Some might say it is fighting for survival.

Last year, the domestic copper industry suffered a severe and possibly crippling setback as demand, production, prices, and profitability all fell sharply. Demand for refined copper fell about 11 percent, to 1.98 million tons—the lowest level since the recession of 1975. Declining demand caused prices to fall well below domestic production costs. Prices last June fell to 58 cents a pound on the London Metals Exchange, down from an average of 79 cents in 1981 and 96 cents in 1980. For most of the year, domestic copper prices remained well below the cost of production, which ranges from \$0.80 to \$1.20 a pound. In the face of such weak demand and prices, primary copper production in this country fell to 1.28 million tons, the lowest level in 15 years.

In my State of Arizona, which produces 67 percent of the Nation's copper, about 60 percent of a copper work force of 21,000 was laid off. Nationally, about 90 percent of the work force was laid off or furloughed.

For many States, the health of the copper industry is a matter of major concern. In years past, the copper industry has accounted for one out of every \$11 of personal income received by Arizona residents. Other States like Utah, Montana, and New Mexico are similarly dependent on copper.

Copper's importance, however, goes far beyond its economic value to the Nation. Copper is an important strategic metal due to its varied uses in military hardware and equipment. Its strategic significance makes it imperative that we maintain a ready reserve of domestic copper. A recent Commerce Department report noted that the "United States has probably lost production capacity" as a result of the recent shutdowns. The same report concluded that "spot shortages of copper would occur by 1987 if the United States and the industrialized world enter an active expansionary phase," and "serious domestic copper shortages could occur by the midnine-

ties" if development does not resume within the next 5 years.

Given the condition of the industry, the ongoing shrinkage of its capacity and the prevailing low prices for copper, it is only prudent that we take steps at this time to reduce our strategic vulnerability and to maintain a healthy and competitive copper industry.

And yet, at the present time, little is being done. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has set a national defense stockpile goal of 1 million tons. At the moment, however, the stockpile contains only 29,000 tons, less than 3 percent of the established goal.

In passing the continuing resolution, House Joint Resolution 559, last October, Congress approved language authorizing—but not requiring—the purchase of up to \$85 million in copper stocks for the national defense stockpile. The Federal Energy Management Agency, however, reports that no action has been taken to buy copper. Nor are any purchases expected.

To correct this problem, I am introducing today legislation that will require the national defense stockpile purchase of \$85 million of domestic copper—the full amount permitted under Public Law 97-276—within 12 months. At today's prices, the amount provided could finance the purchase of approximately 100,000 tons. Even this purchase, however, would still leave the national defense stockpile 871,000 tons short of the goal set by FEMA.

At the same time, we are introducing a second measure, a bill to establish an environmental equalization tax on imported copper. This bill is intended to foster fair competition in the copper industry and to preserve and protect the world's environment by encouraging foreign copper producers to adopt environmental measures substantially equivalent to those employed in the United States. To accomplish this, the bill would impose a duty on imported copper equal to the cost advantages enjoyed for foreign copper producers who are not subject to environmental regulations comparable to those in effect here.

All nations of the world should recognize a responsibility not to pollute the environment that we all must share. The Governments of the United States and of the copper-producing States within this country have faced up to this responsibility by imposing stringent air and water quality control laws and regulations, and domestic copper producers have responded by investing more than \$1 billion in pollution control facilities. However, many foreign copper producers operate without regard to pollution of the environment, with minimal investment in control facilities and with resulting degradation of the world's atmosphere.

Moreover, foreign copper producers who are not subject to reasonable environmental standards save substantial costs and thereby obtain an extremely unfair competitive advantage over our domestic industry. It has been estimated that domestic producers spend up to 15 cents for each pound of copper they produce to comply with environmental regulations. This cost represents about one-sixth of the price at which copper can currently be sold in the U.S. market. The current copper duty of only 0.8 cent per pound affords domestic producers no significant protection against foreign producers with this enormous cost advantage.

Although the price of copper has increased slightly within the last few months, and domestic producers are gradually increasing production and reemploying some of the 12,000 to 15,000 workers previously laid off, this cost advantage enjoyed by some foreign producers is clearly unfair. Pollution of the world's environment should not be permitted to bring about a cost advantage to the polluters.

Further, it assures that our American markets will be a prime target for the dumping of foreign, low-priced surplus copper.

Having imposed costly environmental requirements on our own copper producers, we can do no less for them and their workers than to give them an opportunity to compete on an equal footing with foreign producers who are not subject to comparable regulations.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT), through April 18, 1983, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McKERNAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LEACH of Iowa, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN, for 60 minutes, on April 7.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana), to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. HANCE, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McKERNAN), and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MCKINNEY.

Mr. CORCORAN.

Mr. LEWIS of California in two instances.

Mr. GRADISON.

Mr. GREEN in two instances.

Mr. MCCOLLUM in two instances.

Mr. HUNTER in two instances.

Mr. ERLÉNBOURN.

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana), and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. FRANK.

Mrs. BOUQUARD.

Mr. MAVROULES.

Mr. DERRICK in two instances.

Mr. LEHMAN of California.

Mr. MINETA.

Mr. UDALL in three instances.

Mr. HOYER in two instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in two instances.

Mr. MRAZEK.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. FLORIO in two instances.

Mr. APPLIGATE.

Mr. MATSUI in two instances.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana.

Mr. RODINO.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and Joint Resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 653. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 957. An act to provide for an increase in the number of members of the Congressional Award Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of June 26, 1983, through July 2, 1983, as "National Safety in the Workplace Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate April 23, 1983, as "Army Reserve Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution designating April 29, 1983, as "National Nursing Home Residents Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution to declare Baltic Freedom Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate May

25, 1983, as "Missing Children Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

H.R. 2112. An act to extend by six months the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950;

H.R. 2369. An act to prevent the temporary termination of the Federal Supplemental Compensation Act of 1982; and

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim May 1983 as "National Amateur Baseball Month."

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 926. An act to establish uniform national standards for the continued regulation, by the several States, of commercial motor vehicle width on interstate highways.

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of May 1983 as "National Arthritis Month."

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On March 24, 1983:

H.R. 1718. An act making appropriations to provide productive employment for hundreds of thousands of jobless Americans, to hasten or initiate Federal projects and construction of lasting value to the Nation and its citizens, and to provide humanitarian assistance to the indigent for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

On March 25, 1983:

H.R. 2112. An act to extend by 6 months the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950;

H.R. 2369. An act to prevent the temporary termination of the Federal Supplemental Compensation Act of 1982; and

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim May 1983 as "National Amateur Baseball Month."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the

House adjourned until Thursday, April 7, 1983, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXVI, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

740. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on animal welfare enforcement for fiscal year 1982, pursuant to section 25 of the Animal Welfare Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

741. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to recover costs associated with Federal marketing agreements and orders, printed reports for cotton and tobacco market information and statistics, plant variety protection, and wool and mohair promotion programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

742. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting certification that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made on additional lands to be served by the central Arizona project, and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to agricultural production by irrigation, pursuant to section 1 of the act of July 31, 1953; to the Committee on Appropriations.

743. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notice of the Navy's intention to sell, under authority of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, a naval vessel to the Government of Pakistan, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307; to the Committee on Armed Services.

744. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notice of the Navy's intention to sell, under authority of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, a naval vessel to the Government of Uruguay, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307; to the Committee on Armed Services.

745. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the impact on U.S. readiness of the Army's proposed sale of certain defense articles to the Federal Republic of Germany and other NATO consortium nations (Transmittal No. 83-18), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133b; to the Committee on Armed Services.

746. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), transmitting a report on the financial condition and operating results of working capital funds of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1982, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2208(i); to the Committee on Armed Services.

747. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations), transmitting the defense design and construction report, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2861; to the Committee on Armed Services.

748. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and standardize the provisions of law relating to the authority of the Secretaries of the military departments to order certain retired and other similarly situated members of the Armed Forces to active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

749. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 4349(a) of title 10, United States Code, to provide that the companies of the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy may be commanded by commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

750. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of the Navy's decision to convert to contractor performance the data entry function at the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

751. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of the Navy's decision to convert to contractor performance the laundry services function at the Naval Medical Command, Bethesda, Md., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

752. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of the Navy's decision to convert to contract or performance the food service function at the Naval Aerospace Regional Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

753. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for increased participation by the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

754. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Bureau of the Mint for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

755. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 1982 annual report, pursuant to section 1006(f) of Public Law 95-630; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

756. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's 1982 annual report, pursuant to section 102(d) of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

757. A letter from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report on "Analysis of the FY 1984 operating budget submitted by the Board of Education," pursuant to section 455 of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

758. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-18, "Foster Care Goal Temporary Act of 1983," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

759. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-19, "Compulsory/No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act of 1982 Temporary Amendment Act of 1982," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

760. A letter from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report on "Annual Audit of the D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Board," pursuant to sec-

tion 455 of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

761. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Retirement Board, transmitting the annual report of the District of Columbia Retirement Board, pursuant to section 145(b)(1) of Public Law 96-122; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

762. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a study of means to assist high unemployment groups, pursuant to section 4(d)(3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

763. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the document "Application Notice for Transmittal of Applications for Fiscal Year 1983; Establishment of a Funding Priority and Regional Competitions" scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to section 405 of Public Law 94-482; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

764. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notification of delay in meeting reporting requirements studies on the financing of public and private elementary and secondary education in the United States as required by section 1203 of the Education Amendments of 1978, and a schedule of when these requirements will be met; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

765. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the 1983-84 guaranteed student loan family contribution schedule, pursuant to section 9 of Public Law 97-301; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

766. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on the Handicapped, transmitting the annual report of the National Council on the Handicapped pursuant to section 401(6) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

767. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer, National Commission on Student Financial Assistance, transmitting a study of procedures to eliminate the guaranteed student loan in-school interest subsidy, pursuant to Public Law 96-374; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

768. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting draft of proposed legislation to extend the authorization for appropriations under the International Travel Act of 1961 through fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

769. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting notice of meeting relating to the international energy program to be held in Washington, D.C., on March 31, 1983; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

770. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to collect fees and charges for services, benefits, privileges, and authorizations granted in administering its regulatory programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

771. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Railway Association, transmitting the Association's annual report for 1982 on the performance of the Consolidated Rail Corporation, pursuant to section 307(b) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

772. A letter from the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and

Technology, transmitting estimates and justification for annual arms sales program, pursuant to section 25(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

773. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Department of the Army's proposed lease of defense articles to Jordan (Transmittal No. 9-83), pursuant to section 62(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

774. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Army's proposed intention to offer to sell certain defense articles and services to the Federal Republic of Germany and other NATO consortium nations (Transmittal No. 83-18), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

775. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting additional information on a previously proposed issuance of a license for the export and production of certain defense equipment by the Republic of Korea (Transmittal No. MC-9-83), pursuant to section 42(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

776. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

777. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

778. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report on the agency's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

779. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report on the Board's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

780. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on the agency's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

781. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting a report on the Board's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

782. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

783. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a report on the Board's activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

784. A letter from the Acting Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

785. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a report on the Board's activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

786. A letter from the President, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, transmitting a report on the Corporation's activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

787. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting the annual report of this office for calendar year 1982, pursuant to section 208(c) of Public Law 95-91; to the Committee on Government Operations.

788. A letter from the Vice President, Federal Land Bank of Columbia and Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Columbia, transmitting the annual report of the farm credit retirement plan, Columbia District, for the plan year ended August 31, 1982, pursuant to section 121(a)(2) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

789. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the final report of the 3-year pilot visitor access transportation program, pursuant to section 305 of Public Law 95-344; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

790. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notice of the receipt of an application for a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 from the Oakdale Irrigation District, Calif., pursuant to section 10 of the act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

791. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to transfer the Appalachian development highway system to the Secretary of Transportation; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

792. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit substitution of a veteran's housing loan entitlement when the veteran-transferee is not an immediate transferee; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

793. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting draft of proposed legislation to amend subsection 1008(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code, to authorize to be appropriated such sums as deemed appropriate for fiscal year 1985 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

794. A letter from the U.S. Trade Representatives, transmitting a report covering the 6 months ended December 31, 1982, of the reviews and hearings arising from complaints of unfair trade practices by foreign governments, pursuant to section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

795. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal

years 1984-85; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

796. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to withdraw and reserve for the Department of the Navy certain public lands within the Mojave "B" Ranges, San Bernardino County, Calif., for use as a training and weapons testing area, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Interior and Insular Affairs.

797. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to withdraw and reserve for the Department of the Army certain public lands within the Fort Greely maneuver area, in the Big Delta area, Alaska, and certain public lands within the Fort Greely air drop zone, in the Granite Creek area, Alaska, for use as training and equipment development areas, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Interior and Insular Affairs.

798. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to withdraw and reserve for the Department of the Army certain public lands within the Fort Wainwright maneuver area, Fourth Judicial District, Alaska, for use as a training and weapons testing area, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services and Interior and Insular Affairs.

799. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to withdraw and reserve for the Department of the Air Force certain public land within the Luke Air Force range, Maricopa, Pima, and Yuma Counties, Ariz., for use as a training and weapons testing area, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

800. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting the fourth annual report of the Board on its activities under section 18(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

801. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, transmitting the quarterly report of the Corporation for the period ended December 31, 1982, pursuant to section 177(c) of Public Law 96-294; jointly to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

802. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on changes that are needed to assure accurate and valid wheat deficiency payments (RCED-83-50, March 29, 1983); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Agriculture.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. APPLEGATE (for himself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. McEWEN, and Mr. HEFNER):

H.R. 2391. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of disability compensation for disabled veterans, to increase the rate of dependency and indem-

nity compensation for survivor spouse and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. APPLEGATE (by request):

H.R. 2392. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the rule for the effective date of certain adjustments in compensation in the case of hospitalized veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2393. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to include within the definition of "child" for purposes of veterans' benefits any adopted child of a veteran who becomes permanently incapable of self-support before the age of 18; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2394. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to add the disease lupus erythematosus to the list of chronic diseases that are considered to be service connected for purposes of veterans' benefits if occurring within 1 year from the date of a veteran's separation from service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BREAU (for himself and Mr. FORSYTHE):

H.R. 2395. A bill to extend the Wetlands Loan Act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 2396. A bill to increase the percentage of national forest revenues payable to the States in which such forests are situated, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ERLBORN:

H.R. 2397. A bill to improve the educational achievement of educationally deprived children by expanding opportunities for their parents to choose schools that best meet their needs, to foster diversity and competition among school programs for educationally deprived children, to increase private sector involvement in providing educational programs for educationally deprived children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FAZIO:

H.R. 2398. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require the U.S. Parole Commission and the Bureau of Prisons to provide routinely to State and local law enforcement agencies certain information regarding individuals who are released from Federal penal institutions before the termination of their sentences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRENZEL (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

H.R. 2399. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide special rules for the application of section 4943 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to any private foundation the principal asset of which is a bank holding company; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRADISON:

H.R. 2400. A bill to require that programs financed through the Federal Financing Bank be included in the Federal budget, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANCE:

H.R. 2401. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore prior law with respect to the rate of the tax on the use of heavy trucks and trailers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McKERNAN (for himself, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. TAUZIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr.

OBERSTAR, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mrs. BOGGS):

H.R. 2402. A bill to authorize appropriations for the maritime construction differential subsidy for fiscal year 1984, to promote a strong U.S. merchant marine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McKINNEY:

H.R. 2403. A bill to protect the rights of individuals guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and to prevent unwarranted invasion of their privacy by prohibiting the use of polygraph equipment for certain purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 2404. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify certain procedures applicable to parole determinations, to require the U.S. Parole Commission to make available to State and local law enforcement agencies certain information regarding parolees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself and Mr. FAZIO):

H.R. 2405. A bill to amend titles IV and XVI of the Social Security Act to prohibit fugitive felons from receiving aid or assistance under the AFDC and SSI programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SISKY, and Mr. THOMAS of Georgia):

H.R. 2406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish a nationally uniform deep-draft vessel tax for the purpose of financing operations and maintenance of deep-draft commercial channels and harbors; to fund a percentage of new channel improvements; and to provide an expedited procedure for the permitting of navigation improvement projects and related landside facilities in deep-draft ports, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Ways and Means.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 2407. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to modify the criminal sanctions applicable with respect to hazardous waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2408. A bill to prevent the retroactive assessment of certain deficiencies in the case of employees of the Panama Canal Zone Government or of the Panama Canal Company; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2409. A bill to require the enactment of special legislation to continue the expenditure or obligation of funds on any major civil acquisition whenever the cost of such acquisition has increased or, on the basis of estimates, will increase by 25 percent or more; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mrs. KENNELLY, Ms. FERRARO, Mrs. COLLINS, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 2410. A bill to require the head of each Federal administrative and executive agency to conduct a review of agency regulations, to rewrite current regulations with sex-based distinctions, and to refrain from promulgating future regulations which contain gender-based distinctions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 2411. A bill to provide a procedure for automatic mandatory wage assignment

of wages, income, and pensions for all Federal civilian employees for the purpose of paying court-ordered child support obligations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. McNULTY):

H.R. 2412. A bill to direct that domestic copper be purchased for the national defense stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2413. A bill to increase the duty on imported copper by an amount which offsets the cost incurred by copper producers in the United States in meeting domestic environmental requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALGREN:

H.R. 2414. A bill to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 2415. A bill to amend section 7 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706) to extend authorizations for appropriations, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Science and Technology.

By Mr. WASHINGTON:

H.R. 2416. A bill to provide employment opportunities to long-term unemployed individuals in high-unemployment areas in conjunction with job training in occupations and skilled trades which are essential to rebuilding the national infrastructure or which are necessary to or related to defense preparedness; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 2417. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the training of elementary and secondary school teachers in the use of computers and to foster the contribution of computer equipment to elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. WILLIAMS

of Ohio, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. ROE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. VANDERGRIF, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MACKAY, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. NEAL, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DAUB, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MYERS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HILER, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. ADABBO, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. BARNES, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. ALBOSTA, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. HYDE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. JACOBS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MOODY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. STAGGERS):

H. Con. Res. 101. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that

the people of the United States should observe the month of May 1983 as Older Americans Month; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H. Res. 156. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the reduction in income tax to take effect on July 1, 1983, under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 should not be repealed or modified and the effective date of such reduction should not be postponed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

51. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, relative to a fair dairy program, to the Committee on Agriculture.

52. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to interest charged to farmers participating in the grain reserve program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

53. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to interest rates; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

54. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to funding to States for facilities and services for handicapped persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

55. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Clear Air Act sanctions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

56. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to hazardous waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

57. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to domestic programs which create jobs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

58. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to certain conditions of mutual concern confronting the reservation and nonreservations residents of the State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

59. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, relative to a constitutional amendment regarding Federal court jurisdiction over State penal facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

60. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, relative to speed limits on Kansas highways; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

61. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, relative to health care for Vietnam veterans exposed to agent orange; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

62. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, relative to tax withholding on interest and dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

63. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to the withholding of income tax from interest and dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

64. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, relative to a Federal tuition tax credit bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

65. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to Federal tax incentives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. KASTENMEIER introduced a bill (H.R. 2418) for the relief of Anis-Ur-Rahman; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 600: Mr. BARNES.
H.R. 904: Mr. BARNES, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. CARR, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. VANDERGRIF, and Mr. VENTO.
H.R. 912: Mr. BADHAM.
H.R. 991: Mr. DYSON.
H.R. 1035: Mr. WOLF, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. WYDEN.
H.R. 1039: Mr. BARNES, Mr. CHAPPIE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MADIGAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. ROE, Mr. SABO, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STOKES, Mr. VANDERGRIF, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. YATES.
H.R. 1078: Mr. DYSON, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. STUDDS.
H.R. 1092: Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 1131: Mr. PORTER.
H.R. 1147: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 1180: Mr. FOGLIETTA.
H.R. 1400: Mr. STUMP, Mr. McEWEN, and Mr. WON PAT.
H.R. 1419: Mr. McCURDY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. CONTE, Mr. PARRIS, and Mrs. BOXER.
H.R. 1441: Mr. DURBIN and Mr. FEIGHAN.
H.R. 1510: Mr. ERLÉNBOERN.
H.R. 1544: Mr. WEBER and Mr. HANSEN of Utah.
H.R. 1597: Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. BEVILL, and Mr. RUDD.
H.R. 1604: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 1643: Mr. TALLON, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr.

CARPER, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HERTEL of Michigan, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HEFTEL of Hawaii, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. MOODY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CARR, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. WEAVER, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DYSON, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WYLLIE, and Mr. MCKERNAN.
H.R. 1691: Mr. VANDERGRIF and Mr. BADHAM.
H.R. 1720: Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EDGAR, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. WISE.
H.R. 1797: Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. SWIFT.
H.R. 1883: Mr. CONTE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. MCKINNEY.
H.R. 1984: Mr. YATRON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. MINETA, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. COURTER, Mr. GREGG, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. REID, and Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 2053: Mr. PARRIS, Mr. CORRADA, and Mr. REID.
H.R. 2124: Mr. HANCE, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. STANGELAND, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. TALLON, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. GINGRICH and Mr. BONER of Tennessee.
H.R. 2171: Mr. WEISS.
H.R. 2207: Mr. BIAGGI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GUARINI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. WEISS.
H.R. 2236: Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. WIRTH.
H.J. Res. 103: Mr. CORCORAN.

H.J. Res. 136: Mr. FAZIO and Mrs. SCHNEIDER.

H.J. Res. 153: Mr. DIXON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.J. Res. 220: Mr. SHELBY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MADIGAN, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. VANDERGRIF, Mr. FROST, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. CHAPPELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. GORE, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BARNES, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. BEVILL.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. EVANS of Illinois, and Mr. MINETA.

H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. REID, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. STOKES, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ALBOSTA, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. McGRATH, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.

H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. BADHAM, Mr. KASICH, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. CORCORAN, and Mr. KEMP.

H. Res. 46: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SABO, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. FORD of Tennessee.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

57. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the City Council, Houston, Tex., relative to Clean Air Act sanctions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

58. Also, petition of the Board of Commissioners, Washington County, Minn., relative to halting the arms race; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

59. Also, petition of R. A. Miller, et al., Wisconsin, relative to the salary increases of certain Federal executives; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

60. Also, petition of the Clear Creek Drainage District, Friendswood, Tex., relative to the construction of the Corps of Engineers flood control project for the area; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

61. Also, petition of the Danube Swabian Association of the U.S.A., Inc., Fort Lee, N.J., relative to the most-favored-nation treatment of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to the Committee on Ways and Means.